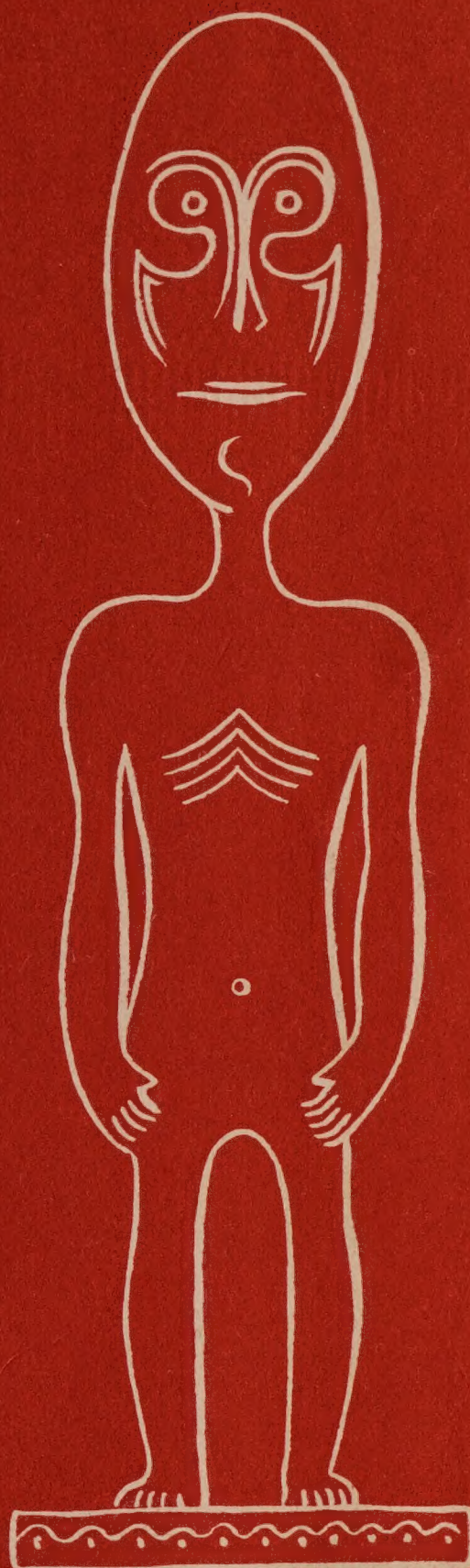


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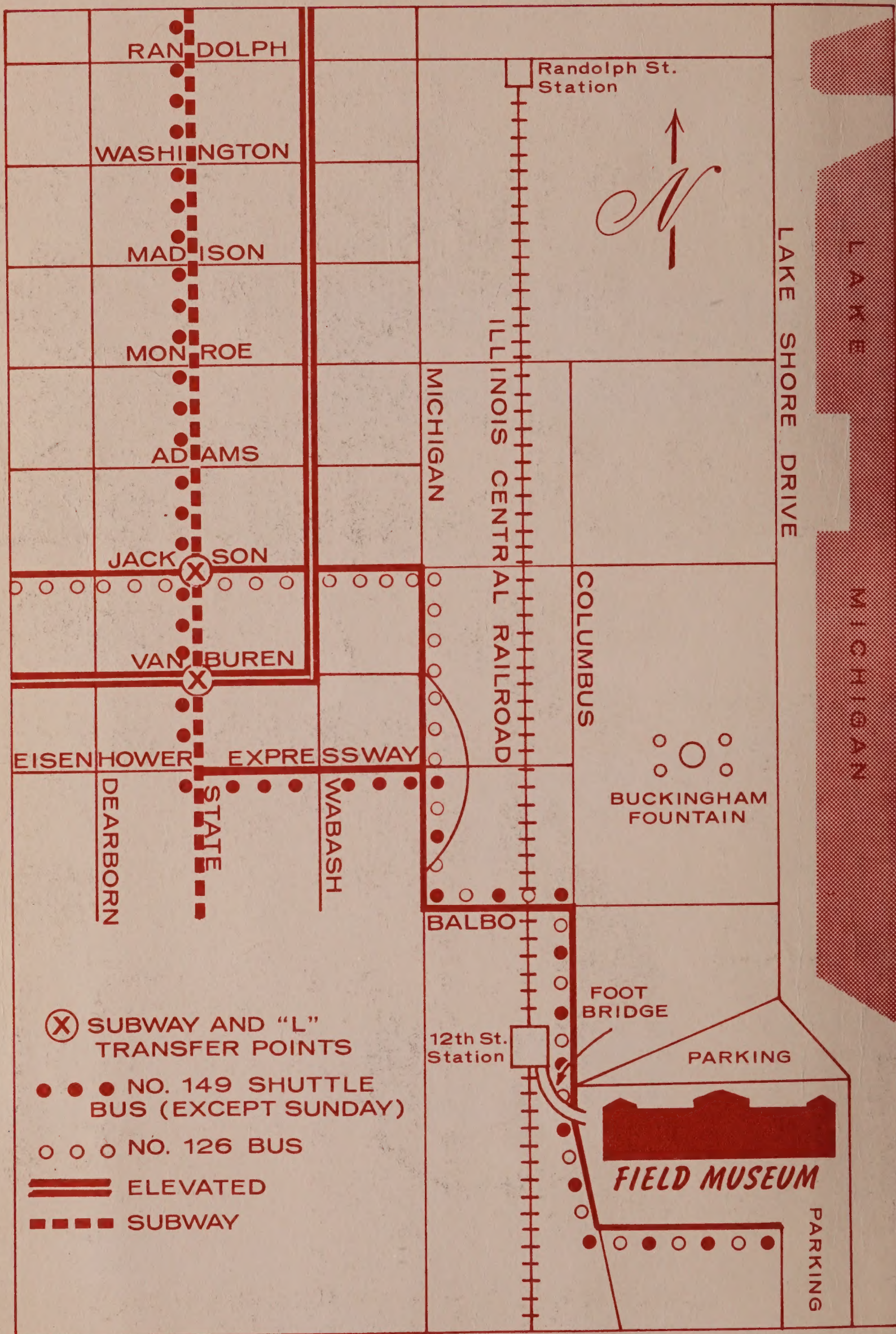
1969

GENERAL GUIDE



FIELD MUSEUM OF NATURAL HISTORY







GENERAL GUIDE • FIELD MUSEUM OF NATURAL HISTORY



ROOSEVELT ROAD AT LAKE SHORE DRIVE • CHICAGO



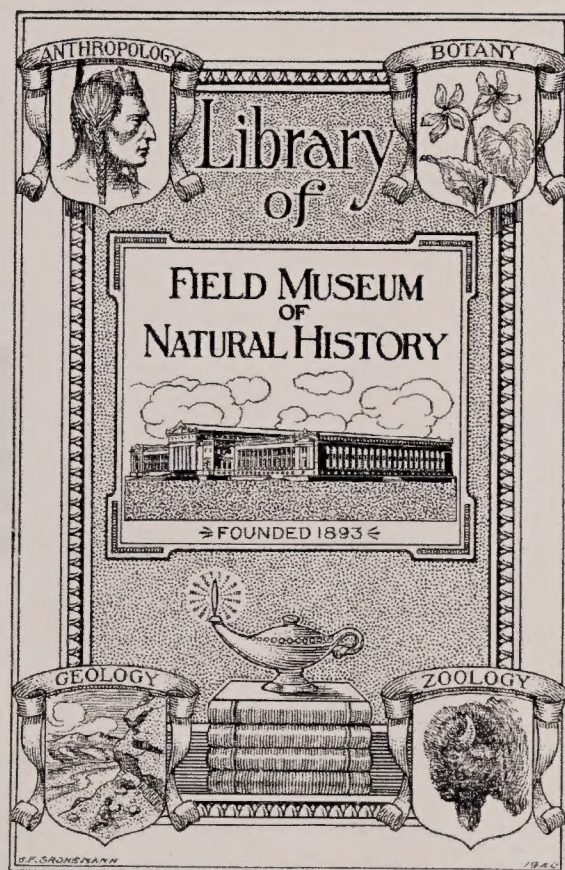
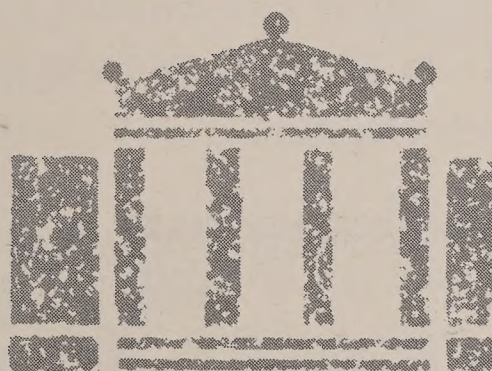
Field Museum of Natural History, located at the south end of Grant Park, near Chicago's Loop, is one of the world's leading museums of natural science.

Stanley Field Hall, with elephants, trees, fountains, totem poles and dinosaurs provides an attractive focal point for walks through the Museum's exhibit halls.



FIELD MUSEUM OF NATURAL HISTORY

GENERAL GUIDE



FOUNDED BY MARSHALL FIELD IN 1893

Chicago, U.S.A.
1969

General Museum Information

Location

Field Museum of Natural History is located in the south end of Grant Park near Lake Michigan. The main (north) entrance faces Roosevelt Road (Twelfth Street) at Lake Shore Drive. An opposite (south) entrance faces Fourteenth Boulevard. The Museum is reached by the Jackson Boulevard bus No. 126 (marked 14th and Lake Shore or Planetarium), State Street shuttle bus No. 149, and Illinois Central and South Shore suburban trains. There is free parking space at the north entrance of the Museum and public-fee parking space to the south of the Museum.

Hours and Admission

The Museum is open to the public every day of the year (except Christmas and New Year's Day) during the following hours:

November through February 9:00 A.M. to 4:00 P.M.
(to 5:00 P.M. on Saturday and Sunday)

March-April; September-October. 9:00 A.M. to 5:00 P.M.

May through Labor Day. 9:00 A.M. to 6:00 P.M.
(to 8:00 P.M. on Wednesday, Friday, Saturday, and Sunday
from mid-June to Labor Day)

Visitors are charged the established (in 1894) admission fee of 25 cents except on Thursday, Saturday, and Sunday, when admission is free. Members of the Museum, their immediate families, and house guests are admitted free every day. Children under twelve years of age also are admitted free at all times, as are students and teachers from any accredited school upon presentation of proper credentials to show their affiliation.

Checking

Coats and parcels may be checked for a fee of 10 cents (no charge to Museum Members).



Exhibits of special interest are on view regularly throughout the year in the Museum's new Hall 9 Gallery at the south end of Stanley Field Hall.

Lunchrooms

A cafeteria is located on the ground floor. Sandwiches, coffee, and cold drinks may be purchased in an adjoining room provided for the convenience of school children and adults who bring their lunches. The cafeteria and lunchroom are open at 11:00 A.M. daily.

Rest Rooms

Rest rooms and a lounge where smoking is permitted are located at the center of the north corridor on the ground floor. Photomurals on the walls of the lounge illustrate stages in the growth of the Museum and the nature of its expeditionary work. There are also lounges and smoking areas on the second floor, at the north and south ends of Stanley Field Hall.

Telephones

Public telephones are located near the north and south entrances, and on the ground floor, north corridor. The telephone number of the Museum is 922-9410.

Wheel Chairs and Strollers

Visitors desiring to use these chairs may rent them at the main (north) entrance.

Lost and Found

All lost articles found in the Museum are sent to the main (north) entrance.

Museum Guards

Uniformed guards are present in all halls of the Museum, not only to protect valuable Museum property but also to give friendly assistance to visitors. General information regarding the location of particular exhibits or Museum facilities and services may be obtained from guards. They also will direct visitors to the proper sources of information on technical questions relating to the exhibits or to Museum policy. Guards are instructed to request visitors not to smoke in exhibition halls, not to put their hands on the glass of exhibition cases, and not to put their feet on benches or on the bases of exhibits, regulations that are established as an aid to maintenance of the Museum building.

Photographing and Sketching

Hand cameras may be used without special permission, but approval must be obtained to use tripods, flashlights, or other photographic apparatus. Likewise, for sketching, permission is required to use an easel or chair. Permits may be obtained through the telephone operator in the office to the west of the main (north) entrance. Permission to reproduce photographs of Museum exhibits must be obtained by written request to the Director of the Museum.

The Museum Library

The Museum Library is a specialized one, covering the fields of anthropology, botany, geology, and zoology, with especial reference to their descriptive aspects. The book collection, consisting of about 170,000 volumes, is particularly strong in the serial publications of learned societies, academies, and universities throughout the world. The Library does not circulate material, except on interlibrary loan, and is primarily intended to serve the Museum staff. Its facilities, however, are available to students, teachers, research workers, and other serious readers. The reading room of the Library is open Monday through Friday from 9:00 A.M. to 4:30 P.M.



One of Chicago's most famous citizens, Bushman the gorilla has been on view at Field Museum since his death in 1951.

The Museum Research Collections

The extensive research collections of the Museum are not available to the general public. They may be examined by qualified students, specialists, and Members of the Museum with the approval of the Chief Curator in charge of the department concerned.

Museum Lecture Service

Free public tours of the Museum are conducted by staff lecturers at 2 P.M. Monday through Friday in July and August. These tours are general surveys of the principal exhibits.

The services of staff lecturers for special groups of ten or more people are available Monday through Friday, provided that arrangements have been made with the Raymond Foundation of the Museum at least three weeks in advance. There is no charge.

Illustrated Lectures for Adults

Two series of free illustrated lectures on science and travel are given for Museum Members and the general public on Saturday afternoons at 2:30 o'clock in the James Simpson Theatre on the ground floor of the Museum. One series is held in spring during March and April; the other, in autumn during October and November. These nontechnical lectures on subjects in the several fields of natural history are selected to appeal to a wide range of interests. The lecturers are often men prominent in exploration and research.

Children's Programs

Educational motion-pictures, lectures, and demonstrations for the entertainment and instruction of children are provided in a summer series of Thursday morning programs in the James Simpson Theatre on the ground floor of the Museum. Similar programs for children are given on certain Saturday mornings in the spring.

The Book Shop

The Book Shop, located at the north entrance of the Museum, provides a source of supply for authoritative books on the many branches of science within the field of natural history. A large selection of books on anthropology, botany, geology, zoology, and allied



Nearly 7,000
school groups
visit Field Museum
each year.

subjects is on sale here. There are also books for children. All of the books have been approved by qualified members of the Museum's scientific staff. The Book Shop, on special order, will obtain for purchasers almost any book available from any publisher or dealer in the world. Books may be purchased by mail, but it is necessary to accompany the order with payment, because the Museum is not organized to handle charge accounts. Globe maps, rock and mineral specimens, miniature representations of various animals, and other objects of interest to Museum visitors of all ages are also for sale.

The James Nelson and Anna Louise Raymond Foundation for Public School and Children's Lectures

Various educational activities for school children of Chicago are provided by the James Nelson and Anna Louise Raymond Foundation for Public School and Children's Lectures. An endowment of \$500,000 was established for this purpose in 1925 by Mrs. James Nelson Raymond. Since that time, additional contributions totaling more than \$158,000 have been received from the late Mrs. Raymond and her estate.

Staff members of Raymond Foundation work especially with groups of elementary and high school students who visit the Museum not only from the Chicago metropolitan area but also from surrounding states. Tours, lectures, and programs are prepared for these groups according to their needs and interests. Programs are planned also for the particular needs and interests of other organized groups, such as Scouts, YMCA's, Camp Fire Girls, day camps, and clubs. Museum Journeys are planned by Raymond Foundation as a special activity for individual children who come to the Museum either alone or with their families. Occasional television programs are presented.

The N. W. Harris Public School Extension

The N. W. Harris Public School Extension Department prepares small portable cases containing natural-history and economic exhibits and lends them to the schools of Chicago. This service was made possible by the late Norman Wait Harris, who in 1911 provided an endowment of \$250,000. This endowment has been supplemented in later years by contributions of more than \$268,000 by Mr. Albert W. Harris, son of the founder, and by other members of the family.

Approximately 1,100 cases are at present available for this educational work. During the school year, two cases are sent to each school at frequent, regular intervals. Deliveries and collections are made free of charge by two Museum motor trucks. Examples of these cases are exhibited in Stanley Field Hall. Besides the cases, collections of study-skins of birds and small mammals, pressed plants of the Chicago area, specimens of rocks and minerals, and sundry other materials may be borrowed by schools upon request.

Membership

Membership in Field Museum of Natural History affords direct benefits to a Member and also aids one of the world's greatest scientific and educational institutions. Membership support is essential to the Museum's work and continued progress. Field Museum is a private institution dependent on Membership and endowments for most of its financial support. Approximately two million people visit the Museum annually. Half of our visitors are children, many of them coming as part of organized study groups. Scientists from all parts of the world use Field Museum collections for research. We hope that you will join the growing number of interested people who find new stimulation through the Museum and its program. Membership categories are listed below:

Annual	\$ 10.00
Associate	100.00
Life	500.00

Those donors who give or devise to the Museum \$1,000 to \$100,000 are designated as Contributors. Those who give or devise \$100,000 or more become Benefactors; a bronze standard in Stanley Field Hall carries the names of Museum Benefactors. A recently created recognition for business organizations that contribute to the annual operating fund of the Museum in amounts of \$1,000 or more is Corporate Associate. Many of the nation's leading Corporations are contributing to Field Museum on this basis. Inquiries are invited.



Bronze casting from Benin,
West Africa (Hall E).

The Museum

Founding

FIELD MUSEUM OF NATURAL HISTORY was established in 1893 as the Columbian Museum of Chicago by a group of public-spirited citizens. It was first housed in Jackson Park in the Palace of Fine Arts Building, which was held over from the World's Columbian Exposition of 1893. The success and permanence of the institution was assured by the late Marshall Field, who, in addition to an original gift of \$1,000,000 in 1893, made other gifts of approximately \$43,000 during his lifetime and bequeathed on his death in January, 1906, a further sum of \$8,000,000, of which \$4,000,000 was allotted toward the erection of the present building and \$4,000,000 toward endowment to sustain the activities of the Museum.

Name

The Museum has had several changes in name. Less than a year after the founding of the Museum, its name was changed to Field Columbian Museum. In 1905, it became Field Museum of Natural History, and in 1943, Chicago Natural History Museum. In 1966, after the death of Mr. Stanley Field, for more than fifty years President and Chairman of the Board of the Museum, the more familiar name Field Museum of Natural History was restored to honor Stanley Field's remarkable devotion and service to the Museum, as well as the support of the Field family for nearly seventy-five years.

Support

The Museum is an endowed institution, incorporated not for profit under Illinois state law. Income is derived from several sources: income from endowment (the largest source), membership fees, gifts, admission fees, and tax support through the Chicago Park District. The Museum has embarked on a planned program of institutional development of building improvement and strengthened exhibition, educational and research activities. To reach these goals and maintain its position as one of the great cultural institutions of Chicago, it must look to its Membership, to business, industry and the community as a whole for increased financial support. Active control of the institution rests in the Board of Trustees. The executive of the Museum is the Director, who is in immediate charge of operations.

Building

The present Museum building was completed in 1920 and opened to the public on May 2, 1921. It is 706 feet long, 438 feet wide, and 105 feet high and, with the terrace and grounds surrounding it, occupies an area of thirteen acres. The exterior of the building is designed in the style of Greek architecture of the Ionic order. The interior is divided into four floors, with a great central hall that extends from the first floor to the roof. The first and second floors and part of the ground floor are devoted to exhibition purposes; the total exhibition area on these floors is nearly fifteen acres. The remaining space provides working quarters for the administrative and scientific staffs and for the maintenance force, and storage for the Museum's vast research collections. The research collections contain many more specimens than are on exhibition.

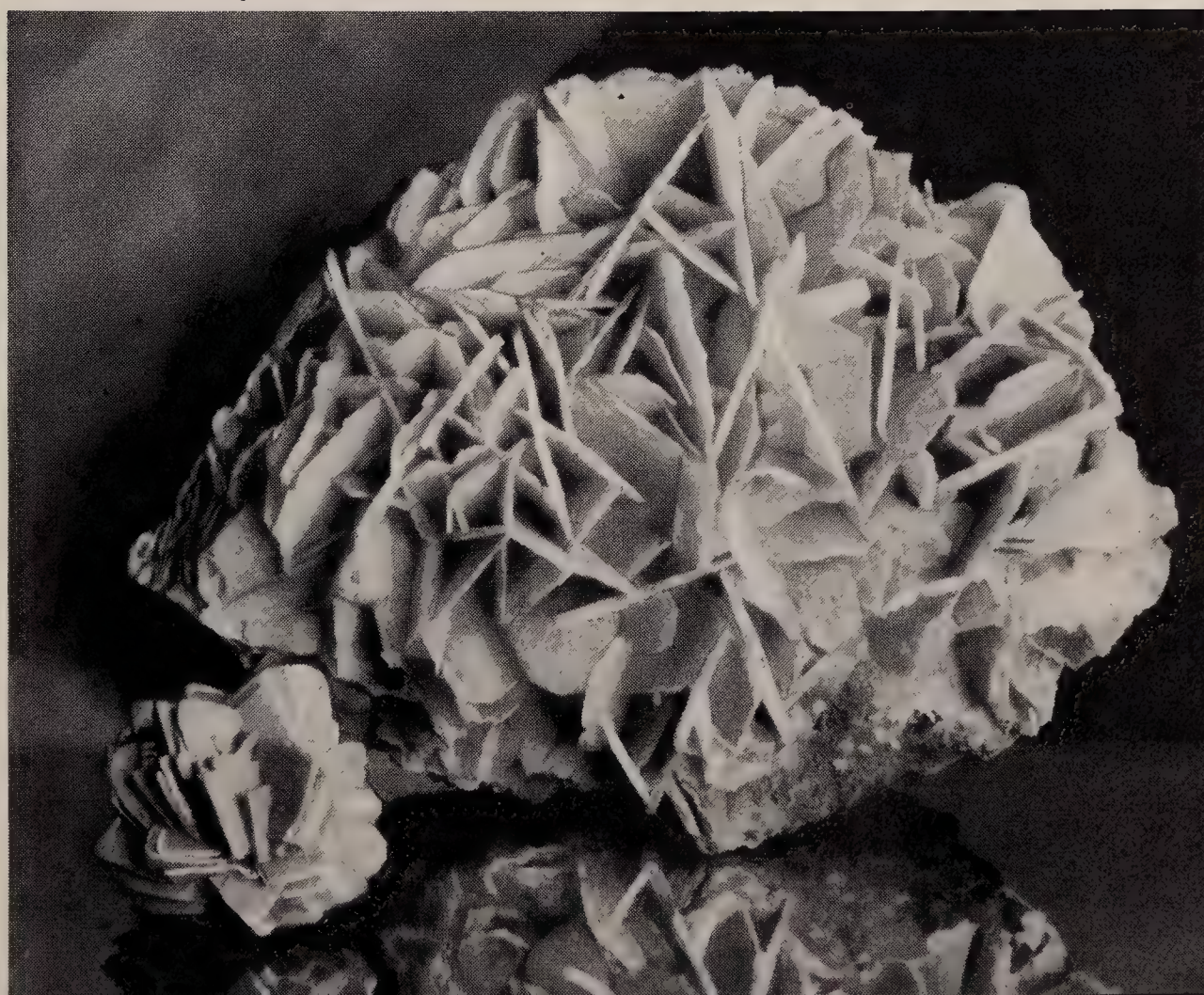
Purpose

The Museum gathers and preserves representative samples of the living and physical universe. These collections, gathered from worldwide expeditions, and through exchange, purchase and gifts, now number more than ten million specimens. They form the basis for the Museum's dual and related functions: education, through exhibition and instruction, and research.

The specimens are analyzed by Museum scientists to extract answers to some of the questions nature poses. The first fruit of this approach is an inventory of nature itself—the orderly classification of minerals, rocks, fossils, extinct and contemporary plants and animals, and the material creations of human cultures. Museum research does not stop with the cataloging of nature. It inquires into the physical universe—the mystery of how our planet was born and the processes that have since shaped it; the evolution of life, the spread of human cultures and the development of civilizations.

Knowledge is the product of these inquiries. It is made available to the general public, to school children, to university and graduate students, and to the world scientific community—through permanent exhibits, films, seminars, lectures, collection exchanges and loans, guided tours, and the publication by Field Museum and other publishers of technical books, articles and pamphlets.

Calcite, a common mineral, has many varieties, some of which rival precious stones in color and beauty of form (Chalmers Collection of crystals, Hall 34).



Organization of Exhibits

Any living thing or any inanimate object can exist in a multiplicity of relationships to other organisms, materials, and forces and, therefore, may be considered from many different aspects. Animals, for instance, may be regarded from the viewpoint of geography, of systematic series (taxonomy), and of association with other animals and plants in a particular environment (ecology), or in many other ways. The practical limitations of material and space prevent even the largest of museums from displaying all these facets of nature. Only fundamental facts and relationships can be shown for most types of material.

In this Museum, systematic series and geographic distribution form the principal plan of organization. Thus, mammals may be seen in systematic series in Hall 15, and many of the same animals may be seen again in other halls in association with different animals from the same continental areas. Realistic habitat groups serve to portray the typical environment of the species. Also, in appropriate places in these halls are topical exhibits designed to illustrate important biological principles or significant adaptations or behavior of a single group of animals. It should be emphasized that this aspect of the work of the Museum is far from finished; an active program of addition to and improvements of exhibition in all fields and at various levels of interest occupies both preparation and scientific staffs of the institution.

The Indian sloth-bear mother often carries her baby on her back while searching for insects and worms under stones and logs (Hall 17).





Carved and lacquered seat supported by jaguars was made by the Incas of Peru.

A Brief Survey Tour of the Museum

In order to help you enjoy your time in the Museum, the following suggestions are given:

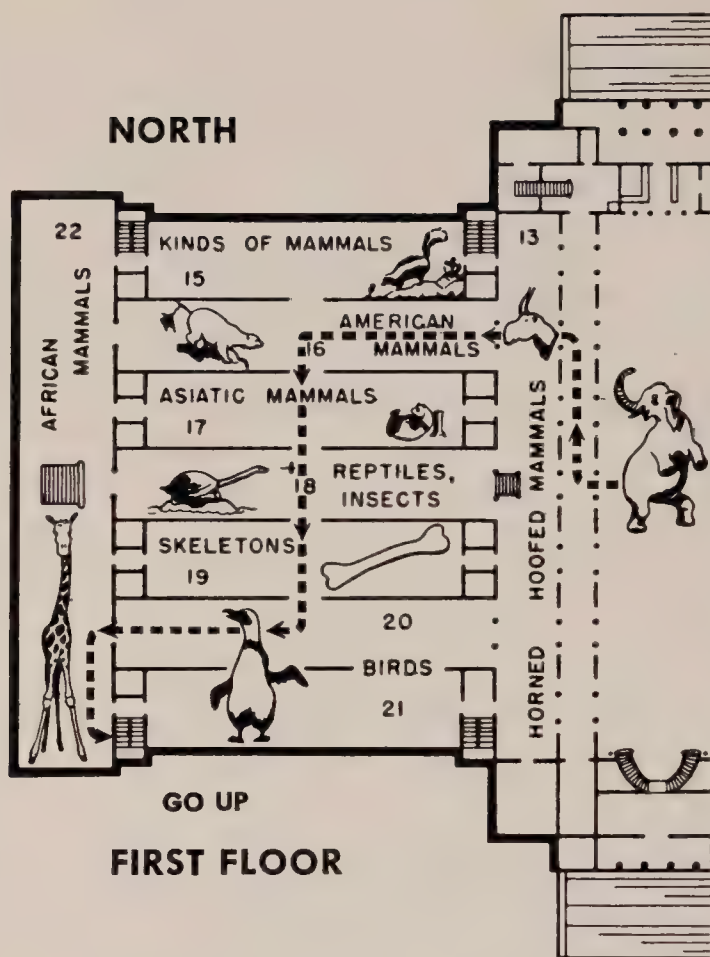
1. Do not attempt to see everything in one visit, whether you have half an hour or a day.
2. Pick out a few things in which you are most interested; look for an hour or so; then rest awhile or come back another day.

It has taken many years to collect the exhibits. They are arranged in 47 halls that cover nearly 15 acres. So don't expect or hope to see and enjoy them all at one time.

If you can't decide what interests you most and if you would like some suggestions for the highlights of the Museum, a tour has been outlined for you on a floor plan of the Museum. This tour can be taken at your own leisure and according to your own speed. You can stop at any time to rest. It should take about one hour; it could easily take two hours or more; and if you skim through it in thirty minutes, you will have at least a general idea of the Museum. Turn the page for diagrams of the suggested tour.

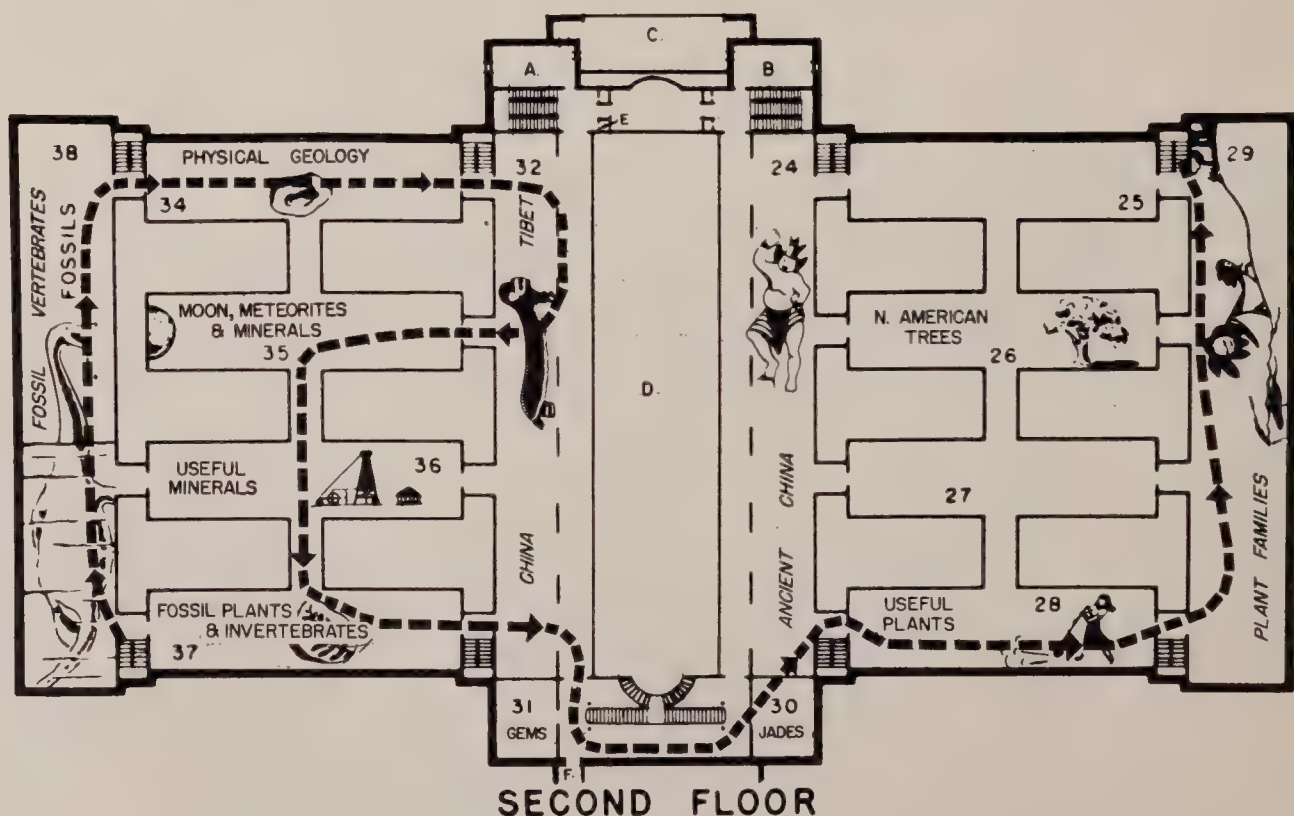
Suggested Survey Tour of the Museum

(TIME: ABOUT 1 HOUR)

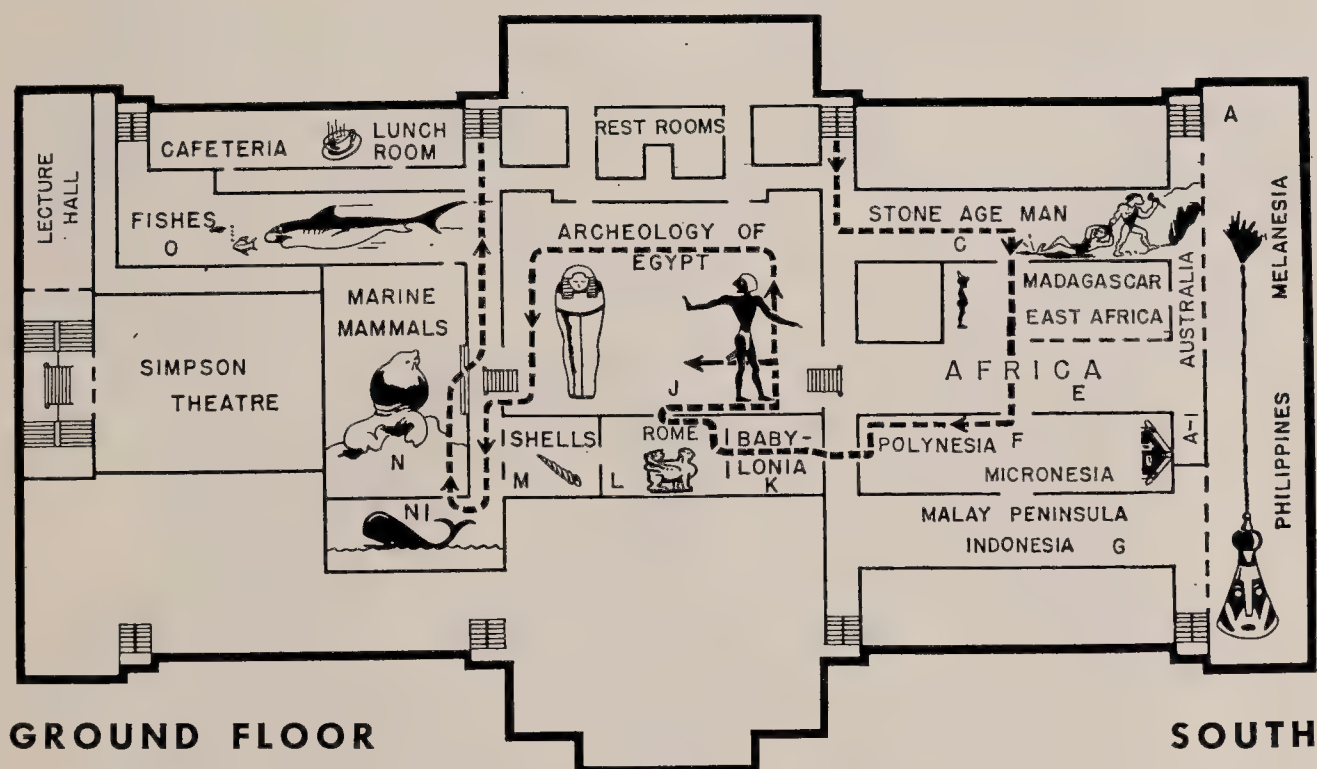
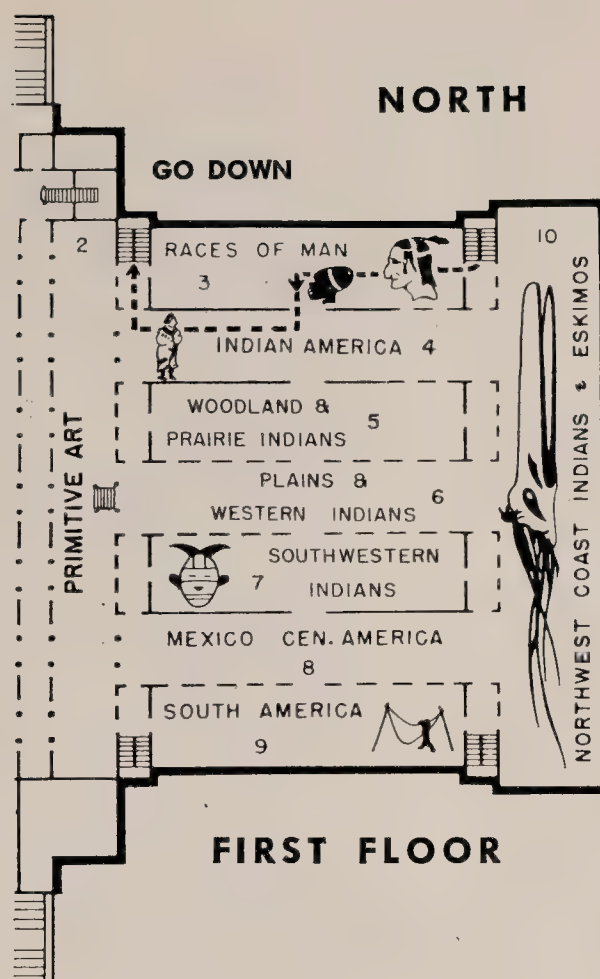


The tour starts at the elephants in the middle of Stanley Field Hall, the main hall where you entered the Museum. Follow the dotted line indicated on the floor map. The exhibits in the first halls that you go into are a part of the story of the animal kingdom (zoology). Your tour shows you a few of the different kinds of animals and birds. Be sure to look at the African waterhole group at the south end of Hall 22. From this point, go up the stairway to the second floor.

When you arrive on the second floor, you find yourself in the earth-science section (geology). Hall 38, to your left, is a story of the earth and of the life of pre-historic times. Particularly note the group of a swamp forest of about 250 million years ago in southern Illinois. Following the route, you will see exhibits on Physical Geology, the striking exhibit on Tibetan civilization, meteorites, fossil invertebrates, gems and jades. The Hall of Useful Plants shows how plants fill many of man's needs. Hall 29 contains the world's most extensive collection of plant models. Notice the three habitat groups at the north end of the Hall (a meadow, woodland, and coast). Now go down the stairway to the first floor.



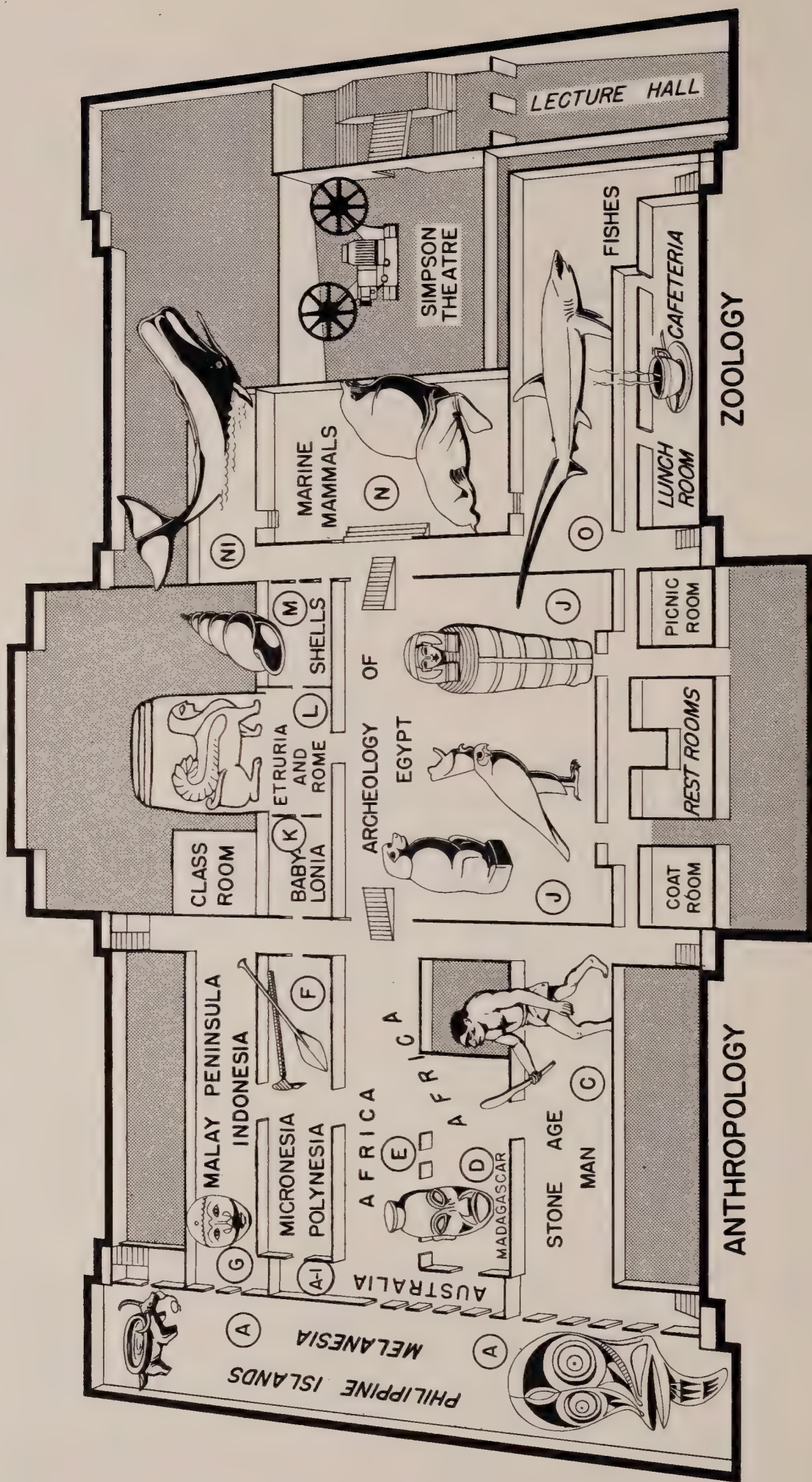
You return to the first floor into the section that tells the story of mankind (anthropology). Hall 3 contains sculptures by Malvina Hoffman of present-day races of mankind. Of particular interest (in the central part of the hall) is "Unity of Mankind," a sculpture that indicates the three main races of peoples. Follow the route through Hall 4, where you will see exhibits on Indian America. Then proceed down the stairway to the ground floor and go into Hall C, which tells the story of prehistoric man in life-size dioramas.



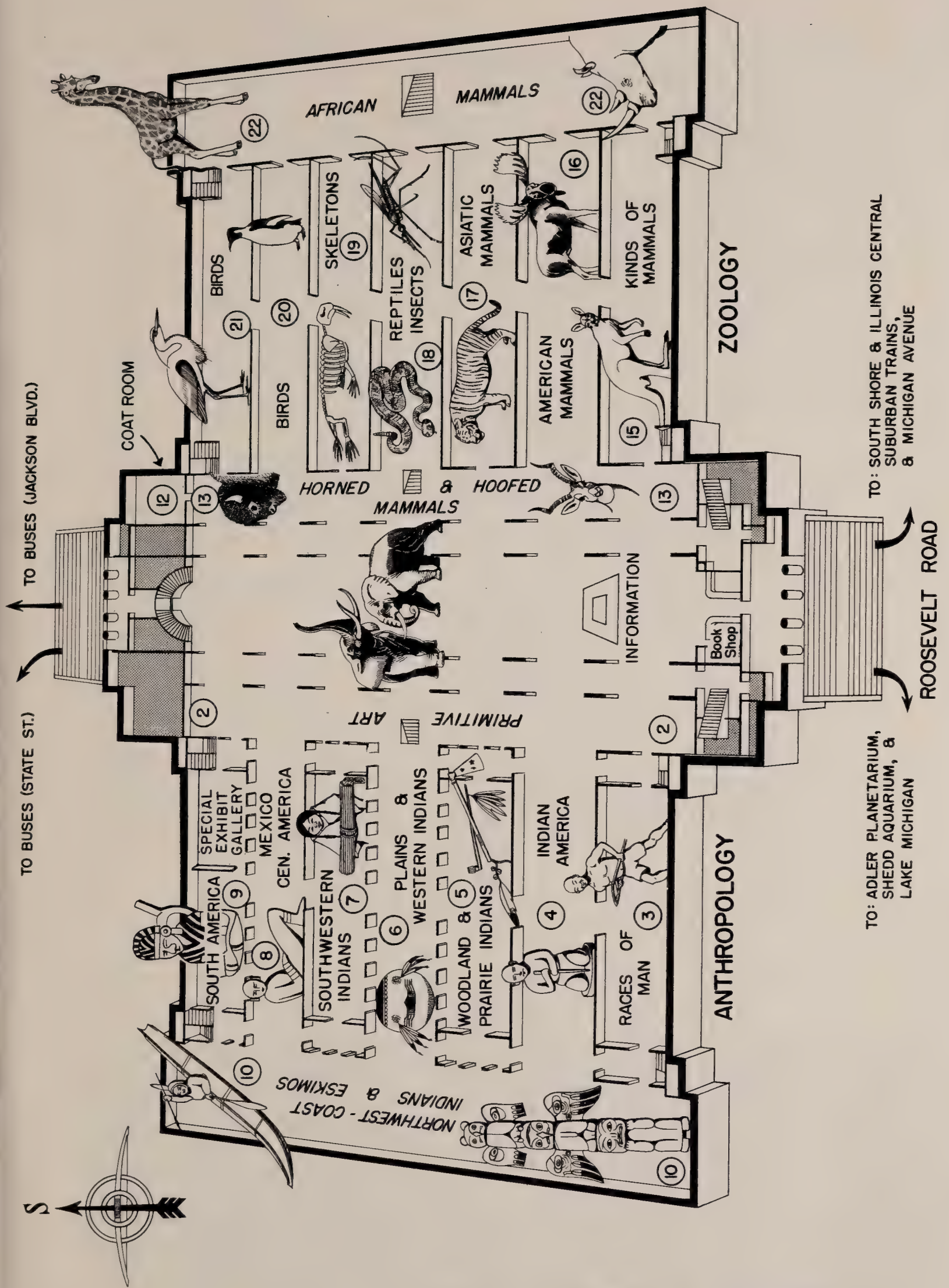
After you have had a glimpse in Hall C of prehistoric man, you may be interested in some of the primitive peoples of today; so follow the route through the halls of Madagascar, Africa, Polynesia, and Micronesia. The route then takes you into Halls K, L, and J, where records of ancient Babylonia, Rome, and Egypt are exhibited. From this point you can easily return to the main hall on the first floor or continue through the halls that display marine mammals and fishes.

This brief tour has given you a general idea of the material in the Museum. Come again and spend more time in the section you most enjoyed.

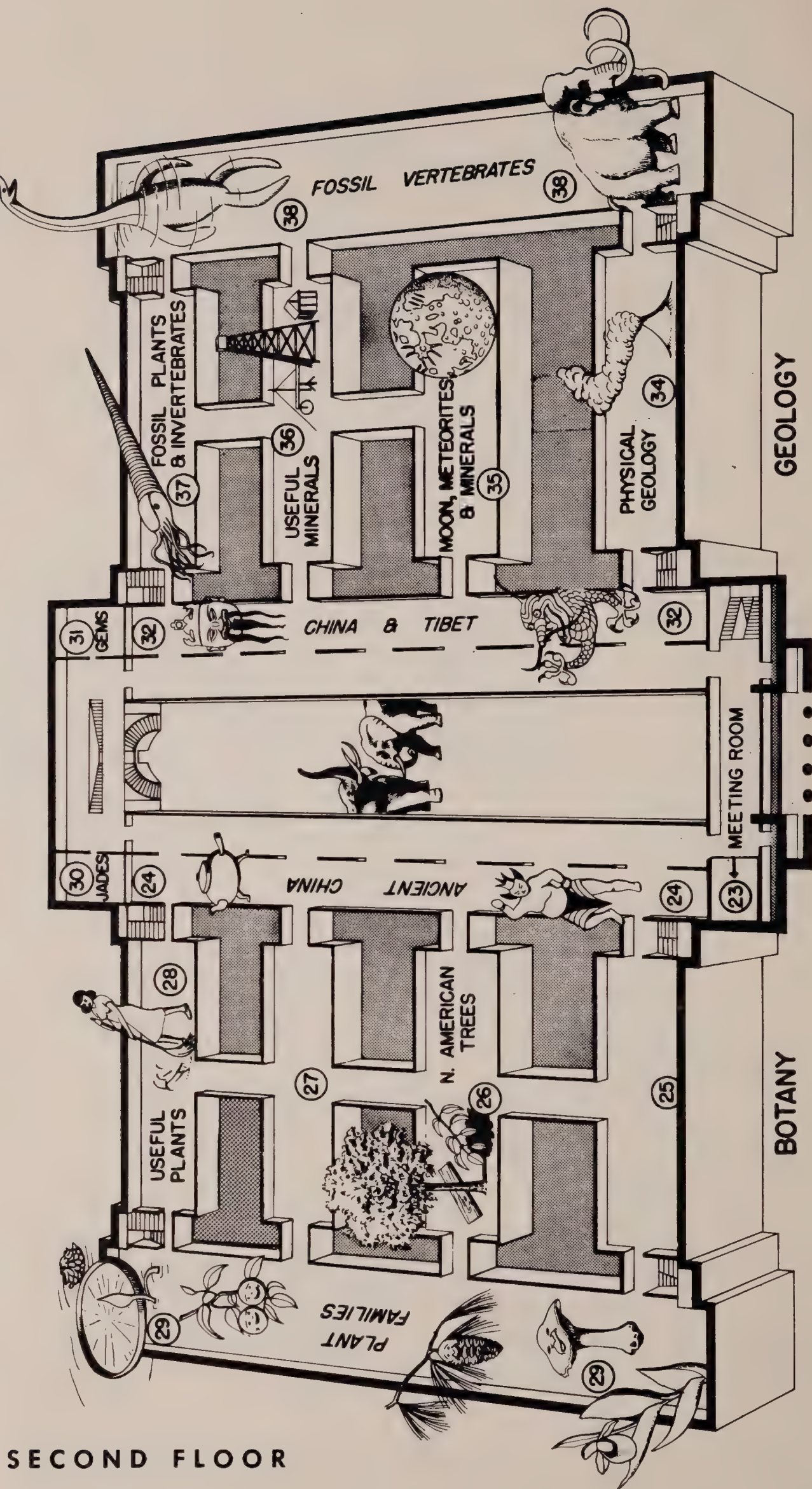
GROUND FLOOR



ROOSEVELT ROAD



FIRST OR MAIN FLOOR



Stanley Field Hall

Occupying the Center of the Museum Building

STANLEY FIELD HALL, into which the main entrance of the Museum opens, is dedicated to Mr. Stanley Field, presiding officer of the Board of Trustees of the Museum from 1909 until 1964. The hall is 299 feet long, 68 feet wide, and 75 feet high. It contains four statues designed by Henry Hering to symbolize the aims and purposes of the Museum. The figures flanking the north archway represent "Natural Science" and "Dissemination of Knowledge"; those at the south archway, "Record" and "Research."

Between the fountains at the north and south ends of Stanley Field Hall are exhibited specimens that are conspicuous for their beauty, rarity or general interest. The two African elephants were collected and mounted by the late Carl E. Akeley, noted explorer, naturalist and sculptor. Akeley, considered the father of modern taxidermy, developed many of his techniques while a staff member of Field Museum, early in his career. The totem poles, nearly forty feet high, are of red cedar. They were brought from the Queen Charlotte Islands of British Columbia for display at the World's Columbian Exposition in Chicago in 1893. The rampant flesh-eating dinosaur, Gorgosaurus, a gift from the Board of Trustees in 1954, and the associated skeleton of the plant-eating Lambeosaurus, collected by a Museum expedition in 1922, are a dramatic highlight of the hall.

Pottery figurines made for burial purposes were found in tomb in Honan Province, China, dated about 350 B.C.



Story of Mankind

DEPARTMENT OF ANTHROPOLOGY

First Floor—Halls 2–10, East Wing

Second Floor—Halls 24, 30, 31, and 32 (Balcony around Central Hall)

Ground Floor—Halls A, C–G, J, K, and L, East Wing

ANTHROPOLOGY is the science of man and his culture throughout all time and in all parts of the world. The word “culture” as used by anthropologists does not mean the improvement and refinement of the mind but is a term for the total of learned human behavior: customs, activities, and manufactures.

Because anthropology is a vast science, it is divided into the following main branches: *physical anthropology*, the study of human evolution, variation and differentiation into races, growth, and body types; *archaeology*, the study of artifacts and other remains to determine the cultures and histories of past peoples who left few or no written records; *ethnology* and *social anthropology*, the study of contemporary and recent societies and cultures; and *linguistics*, the study of the structural patterns and historical relationships among languages.

Among the principal aims of anthropology is the study of man's place in nature and the manner in which his biological and cultural aspects interact to make him a human being. Another aim is the reconstruction of a world-history of culture during the ap-

A Travelling European, carried by four bearers, is accompanied by an armed guard and baggage porters. Carved from a single block of wood. Early 20th Century, Bara People, Irohibe, Madagascar. Primitive Art, Hall 2.





A portion of an exhibit on Indian farmers of northern North America shows a harvest ceremony of the Oneota Indians of Iowa (Hall 4).

proximately one and a half million years of human existence without confining this history to the well-documented recent civilizations. A third major aim is to classify human societies and cultures, to seek the general principles underlying their functioning, and to study the process of culture-change.

The exhibits in the Department of Anthropology occupy the first floor of the east wing adjoining Stanley Field Hall, the second floor galleries overlooking Stanley Field Hall, and more than half of the ground floor. The exhibits show achievements, in both historic and prehistoric times, in arts and industries as well as in the social and religious life of the world outside of modern Europe and America.

FIRST FLOOR

Hall 2. Primitive Art (Edward E. and Emma B. Ayer Hall)

Objects from primitive societies, primarily from certain peoples of Africa, the Americas, and Oceania are presented in exhibits that give a comparative view of world primitive art. The relationship

of primitive art to art of civilized societies, a definition of primitive art, and thematic exhibits are featured.

Hall 3. Peoples of the World (Chauncey Keep Memorial Hall)

The major racial types of man are represented in this hall by a series of life-size figures, busts, and heads in bronze and stone by Malvina Hoffman. Hall 3, which has housed Field Museum's 75th Anniversary Exhibit, "A Sense of Wonder, A Sense of History, A Sense of Discovery", will reopen sometime in 1970.

Hall 4. Indians before Columbus

(James Nelson and Anna Louise Raymond Hall)

The story of American Indians from the time of their arrival in the New World from Asia (before 20,000 B.C.) to the time of their discovery by European explorers is told by the exhibits in this hall. Section 1 gives a brief survey of American Indian civilizations and cultures as they were found by European explorers, missionaries, and conquerors. Section 2 shows the development of American Indian cultures and civilizations before the discovery of the New World. Section 3 shows Indian techniques for the manufacture of tools of stone and how archaeologists obtain knowledge of extinct cultures through excavation, classification, analysis, and interpretation.

Hall 5. Indian Tribes of Eastern North America

(Mary D. Sturges Hall)

This hall exhibits the Indian mode of life in the prairies and woodlands of the eastern half of North America. The hall is divided into the following sections: Indians of the western prairies (Pawnee, Mandan, Arikara), Indians of the southern prairies (Osage, Wichita), Indians of the eastern prairies (eastern Dakota), Indians of the Chicago region (Kickapoo, Potawatomi, Sauk and Fox, southern Ottawa, southern Chippewa, Winnebago, Menomini), Indians of the northern woodlands (Cree, northern Chippewa, Algonkin, Montagnais-Naskapi, Micmac, Abnaki), Indians of the eastern woodlands (Iroquois tribes), and Indians of the southern woodlands (Seminole, Creek, Cherokee, Catawba, Caddo, Chitimacha).

Hall 6. Indian Tribes of Western North America

This hall is divided into three sections: Indians of the high Plains, Intermountain tribes that were influenced by Plains Indian culture, and Indians of the California culture area.

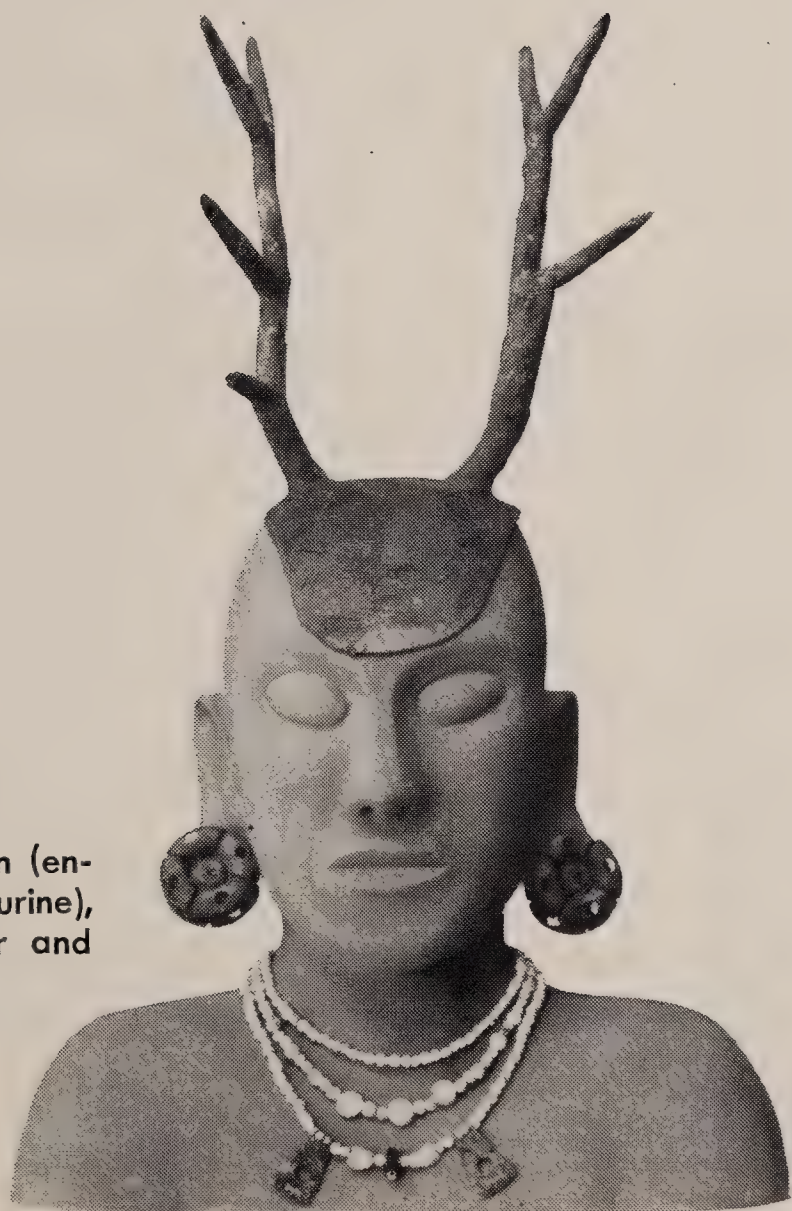
Hall 7. Ancient and Modern Indians of the Southwestern United States

Archaeological materials show the development of cultures in the Southwest from early times (Cochise culture, c. 5000 B.C.) through all periods of Southwestern prehistory down to historic times. Modern tribes represented by the exhibits are: Hopi Indians of Arizona, Rio Grande tribes of New Mexico, Navaho, Apache, Pima, Papago, Mohave, and Yuma.

Hall 8. Ancient and Modern Indians of Mexico and Central America

Middle American cultures from 1500 B.C. to the present are covered: the Aztecs, Toltecs, Mixtecs, Zapotecs, and Mayas and the modern

Head of Hopewell Indian man (enlarged reproduction of a figurine), wearing ornaments of copper and pearls (Hall 4).





Stone tobacco pipe carved in the form of a fish and a bird, Hopewell, Indians of Ohio (Hall 4).

Indians of Mexico and Guatemala. Other exhibits in this hall illustrate the prehistoric cultures of Nicaragua, Costa Rica, and Panama and the modern San Blas Indians.

Hall 9. Ancient and Modern Indians of South America.

Ancient cultures of Colombia, Ecuador, Peru, Chile, and Argentina and modern Indians of Peru, Colombia, and Brazil are shown.

Hall 10. Indian Tribes of the Northwest Coast and Eskimos of the Arctic Coasts (Joseph Nash Field Hall)

Tribes of the Northwest Coast, related groups of the interior, and Eskimos of Siberia, Alaska, Canada, and Greenland are shown.

SECOND FLOOR

**Hall 24. Ancient Chinese Civilization
(George T. and Frances Gaylord Smith Hall)**

East Gallery: The purpose of this hall is to illustrate the development of Chinese civilization in all its varied phases, from its beginnings in the Old Stone Age (about 500,000 years ago), through the Neolithic period (about 1500 B.C.), and down to the early part of the nineteenth century. There are two main divisions: the ancient original culture of China, before the advent of Buddhism, and the culture of Buddhist China, as influenced and modified by religious and artistic currents coming from India from the second century onward. In both divisions, the principle of arrangement of exhibits is chronological. The collection is particularly strong in Han pottery, cast iron, mortuary clay figures, Sung pottery and porcelain, and Buddhist and Taoist sculpture, much of provincial.

Hall 30. Chinese Jades

This hall contains more than a thousand examples of carved jade, arranged in chronological order, from the early archaic period (about 1500 B.C.) down to the end of the nineteenth century. On the walls are an embroidered screen of the K'ang-hsi period and an imperial tapestry.

Hall 31. Gems and Jewels (H. N. Higinbotham Hall)

Exhibits of anthropological interest show primitive jewelry, both ancient and modern, from many parts of the world. (See page 36.)

Hall 32. West Gallery. Civilization of China and Tibet

The exhibits in this hall have been completely renovated. They are divided into two parts, with the civilization of China represented at the south end of the gallery and the culture of Tibet at the north end of the gallery. The emphasis of the exhibits is on the traditional cultures of China and Tibet during the past several centuries. In the extensive Chinese collections are imperial and theatrical costumes, musical instruments, fans, basketry, beadwork and peasant embroidery, bird and cricket cages, writing and printing equipment, weapons, and suits of armor. The Tibetan collections include textiles and clothing, looms and weaving equipment, jewelry, ceremonial scarves, household utensils, metal ware, weapons, and saddlery. The Lamaist religion, a form of Buddhism that was introduced from India, is illustrated by images, paintings, sculptures, musical instruments, and other objects used in Lama temples. These materials, Chinese and Tibetan, comprehensively represent the traditional way of life in these two cultures, a way of life that is now largely gone.

GROUND FLOOR

Hall A. Peoples of Melanesia and the Philippines

The Melanesian collection in this hall is the finest and most complete in the world. Most of it was obtained by a Museum expedition during the years 1909 to 1913, and much of it is now irreplaceable. The exhibits show tools, weapons, utensils, ornaments, art, clothing, and means of livelihood. Material from the Philippines is shown at one end of this hall and in the adjoining end of Hall G.

Hall A-1. Aboriginal Peoples of Australia

These exhibits illustrate the life and customs of the native tribes of Australia, peoples who possess a Stone Age type of culture.

Hall C. Stone Age of the Old World

The exhibits in this hall are arranged in chronological sequence to show the main stages of man's cultural and physical development in western and central Europe from approximately a million years ago to the dawn of history. Tools, utensils, weapons, and ornaments characteristic of each cultural stage are shown. Life-size restorations of early types of man in representations of actual prehistoric sites illustrate life in the Stone Age from the beginning of the Old Stone Age, the Paleolithic, to the end of the New Stone Age, the Neolithic, when bronze and iron were replacing stone.

Hall D. Peoples of East Africa and Madagascar

Exhibits in this hall show the cultures of the peoples of East Africa and Madagascar. The natives of Madagascar are of mixed Asiatic and African origin. Therefore the collection from Madagascar is a link between the African exhibits and the Polynesian and Malaysian exhibits. This is the only Madagascan collection of importance in the United States, and it is believed to be one of the most complete in existence.

Hall E. Peoples of West, Central, and South Africa

These exhibits, arranged in geographical order, beginning with West Africa and the Cameroons and extending through the Congo area, Angola, and South Africa, show the life and customs, tools, weapons, utensils, pottery, clothing, ornaments, housing, and art of the peoples of Africa. A fully furnished reconstruction of a Cameroons king's house is a central feature of this hall.

Hall F. Peoples of Polynesia and Micronesia (South and Central Pacific)

In this hall the life and customs of island peoples of the Pacific are illustrated. Exhibits include archaeological and ethnological materials from Hawaii and the Marquesas, Society, Cook, Austral, and Fiji islands as well as from New Zealand, Tonga, Samoa, and the

Gilbert, Marshall, and Caroline islands. The cultural areas of the Pacific are shown on a large mural map.

Hall G. Peoples of the Malay Peninsula and Indonesia

The tools, weapons, utensils, houses, clothing, modes of transportation, ornaments, musical instruments, wood carvings, and textiles of many groups of people of the Malay Peninsula and the Malay Archipelago are shown. A model of a Sumatran-village scene serves to relate these objects to their use. Several exhibits of Moro and Bagobo material from the Philippines are at one end of the hall. Additional exhibits arranged to emphasize the outstanding characteristics of the culture of the principal pagan groups throughout the Philippine Archipelago are located in the adjoining end of Hall A.

Hall J. Peoples of Ancient Egypt

The development of Egyptian civilization from the predynastic period (before 3000 B.C.) to the rise of Islam (seventh century) is shown. Mummies of human beings and of birds and other animals, coffins, painted linen shrouds, textiles, garments, manuscripts, sculpture, boats, pottery, furniture, glass, jewelry, toilet articles, and

Mica ornament in the form of a hand, made by the Hopewell Indians of Ohio (Hall 4).



tools are exhibited. Re-erected at one end of the hall are the beautifully sculptured chapels and offering chambers from two mastaba tombs. These tombs originally stood near the royal pyramids of the Old Kingdom at Sakkara. An illustrated leaflet, *Mummies*, is on sale at the north entrance of the Museum.

Hall K. Peoples of Ancient Babylonia

Civilizations of the ancient Near East from the middle of the fourth millennium B.C. to A.D. 400 are shown in this hall. The material, almost entirely from excavations by the Field Museum-Oxford University Joint Expedition to Kish and Jemdet Nasr, is representative of four thousand years of development in Babylonia. Around the walls of the hall is a frieze of cylinder-seal impressions (enlarged approximately twenty-five times) that shows the development of glyptic art.

Hall L. Archaeology of Etruria and Rome

The exhibits of Etruscan material cover the eighth to second centuries B.C. The Roman Empire is represented chiefly by antiquities recovered from ancient Pompeii and Boscoreale that were buried by the eruption of Vesuvius in A.D. 79. Bronzes, pottery vessels, sculptures, and glassware are among the objects exhibited.



Food bowl from the Admiralty Islands, Melanesia (Hall A).

Plants

DEPARTMENT OF BOTANY

Second Floor—Halls 26–29, East Wing

FIELD MUSEUM OF NATURAL HISTORY is the first general museum of natural history to give to the science of botany attention and space comparable to the other major divisions of natural science. The scientific study of plants offers its own series of approaches to the fundamental problems of biology. The economic importance of plants as the ultimate source of our food, much of our shelter and clothing, and many of the comforts of life can not fail to be appreciated by everyone. The botanical exhibits, therefore, are planned to give a general idea of the plant world, its range of forms, and its relation to human life.

The exhibits in the Department of Botany occupy three halls on the second floor. The largest hall, known as the Hall of Plant Life, includes representatives of the whole vegetable kingdom from bacteria to orchids and daisies, grouped into plant families and arranged in systematic series. The other two halls contain exhibits of plants and plant products organized largely on the basis of use. Foodstuffs, beverages, and spices, plant fibers, woods, and distillation products, gums, resins, and essential oils, all are to be found in these halls along with many other topical exhibits.

Hall 26. North American Trees (Charles F. Millspaugh Hall)

The principal trees and woods of North America are arranged in the order of their botanical relationship, beginning with conifers. Each exhibit includes a part of the trunk of the tree, a cross section of the trunk, boards that show the typical grain of the wood, and a map of the area of distribution. There are photographs of the living tree under summer and winter conditions and colored transparencies of North American forests. Leafy branches, some of which are realistic models, are also shown in many instances.



Left—Flowers of the banana plant are shown in realistic models (Hall 29).

Right—Enlarged models of the flowers of the birch exemplify the manner in which the significant structures of many plants are illustrated (Hall 29).

Below—An Illinois woodland scene (Hall 29).



Hall 28. Useful Plants

In this hall, which is undergoing revision, exhibits will illustrate man's use of various parts of plants and his dependence on plants for food, clothing, raw materials, and some of the niceties of life. The story of food plants is told in a series of murals by Julius Moessel. Models of plants, dioramas, and graphic devices will be used to show plant fibers, oils, waxes, gums, resins, fruits, vegetables, food adjuncts, perfumes, drugs, and medicines. Featured will be the evolution of maize in the Americas. Emphasis will be given also to other important foodstuffs, such as potatoes, tomatoes, pineapples, peanuts, and chocolate, that were added to our diet by the discovery and exploration of the New World.

Hall 29. Hall of Plant Life (Martin A. and Carrie Ryerson Hall)

The exhibits in this hall give a general view of the entire range of plant life, including several extinct groups, and show at the same time many of the most important useful plants of the world. Bacteria, the lowest order of plants, are first, followed by algae, fungi, mosses, ferns, and fern allies; next are gymnosperms; and last are flowering plants, which occupy the greater part of the hall. In their correct places among the plant families are some of the common

Habitat group of *Welwitschia*, a unique woody African plant that produces only two leaves during its long life (Hall 29).



wild flowers of the United States. At one end of the hall, alpine vegetation of the northern Rocky Mountains, spring flora of an Illinois woodland, and seashore plants of the intertidal zone in the Bay of Fundy are represented in three large groups. Freshwater aquatics from the South American tropics and a south African desert scene, displaying one of the most unusual of woody plants, the two-leaved Tumbôa (*Welwitschia mirabilis*), are at the other end of the hall. A series of murals portrays famous plant forms and plant associations that are not represented in the three-dimensional exhibits. Because plants cannot be preserved to keep their natural appearance, most of the exhibits in this hall are made of plastic materials. These realistic models, produced in the laboratories of the Museum from plants collected in the field, are part of the extensive and unique Stanley Field Collection of Plant Models.

Construction of models for the Hall of Useful Plants (Hall 28) is continuing. Such "everyday" vegetables as Brussel Sprouts are known to the farmer but often not to the city-dweller.





Plants as they grew in swamps during the Coal or Pennsylvanian period have been reconstructed in a life-size group (Hall 38).

Earth Science

DEPARTMENT OF GEOLOGY

Second Floor—Halls 31 and 34–38, West Wing

THE EARTH IS OUR HOME, and it is only natural that we should have a special interest in knowing about it. We derive raw materials for our industries—minerals, coal, and oil—from its rocks and our food from its soil. We are directly affected by its storms and floods, its seas, rivers, and glaciers, its volcanoes and earthquakes, and its hills and valleys. How do all these things come about? Of what materials is the earth composed and what forces operate upon them? Geology strives for a full answer to questions like these. It strives also to reconstruct past physical changes and the story of life on earth—the origin, relationships, and evolution of the host of living animals and plants that once inhabited the earth and whose remains are now found embedded in the rocks as fossils.

Geology is thus the science of the earth and its history. As a matter of fact, geology is not any one science. It is a composite science, in that it enlists in its aid nearly all other sciences, physical and biological. Geology is so broad a subject that no one investigator could



The collection of gems and jewels in H. N. Higinbotham Hall is one of the finest in the world (Hall 31).

do it full justice. It is, therefore, necessarily divided into a number of branches. The most important of them are: *mineralogy*, the study of minerals; *petrology*, which deals with the origin and description of rocks; *economic geology*, the study of mineral deposits of economic value; *structural geology*, which is concerned with the deformation of the earth's crust by folding and fracturing; *geomorphology*, the study of landforms carved by surface agencies; *stratigraphy*, which treats of the order and distribution of rock formation laid down by water and wind; and *paleontology*, the study of fossil plants and animals entombed in rocks. All these branches of geology are represented in Field Museum of Natural History by appropriate exhibits in five large halls on the second floor.

Hall 31. Gems and Jewels (H. N. Higinbotham Hall)

Gems are minerals, minerals that excel others in color, hardness, transparency, and luster. The gem collection of Field Museum of

Natural History is one of the best in the world. Cut and uncut specimens of nearly every known precious and semiprecious stone are displayed in Higinbotham Hall, many of them of historic interest and high intrinsic value. Culture pearls in comparison with natural Oriental pearls, synthetic sapphires, and models of famous diamonds are also exhibited. The use of gold and silver in jewelry in early and later times is illustrated by examples of Colombian gold ornaments, Egyptian and Etruscan jewelry, jewelry of the Greek and Roman periods in Egypt, and jewelry from India and Algeria.

Hall 34. Physical or General Geology

This hall deals with the materials and structure of the earth and the interplay of forces that are shaping it. The main classes of rocks, their origin, mineral composition, and classification, the work of wind, water, and ice in leveling and building up land features, and the effects of volcanism and earth movements are illustrated. Typical examples of the interplay of earth forces and processes are shown by four dioramas—a valley glacier, a limestone cave, an active volcanic region, and the Grand Canyon of the Colorado.

Hall 35. Moon, Meteorites, and Minerals (Clarence Buckingham Hall)

Minerals are displayed in this hall according to systematic classification based upon chemical composition and crystal structure. Native elements that are found as minerals, such as iron and gold,

Reconstruction of cephalopods, corals, and other backboneless animals in a shallow inland Ordovician sea about 400 million years ago (Hall 37).





Skeleton of an ichthyosaur or fish-lizard with skin impression showing body outline (Hall 38).

are placed first, followed by groups of more complex composition. Variations in natural external form are illustrated by selected mineral crystals of the William J. Chalmers Collection. Radioactive and fluorescent minerals are shown. Of nearly 1,700 meteorites on record, more than half are represented by specimens in the Museum's collection, making it one of the largest in the world. However, only selected specimens of the principal kinds of meteorites are exhibited and features of general interest relating to these cosmic bodies are shown. A nineteen-foot model of the visible half of the moon occupies one end of the hall.

Hall 36. Ores and Minerals of Economic Importance

One half of the hall contains nonmetallic minerals of economic importance, such as abrasives, useful stones, refractory minerals, coal, and petroleum. The other half of the hall contains precious and base metals, such as gold, silver, iron, nickel, copper, lead, and zinc. Companion exhibits show the location of major and minor ore deposits in the western hemisphere, the uses of some of the more important metals, and production data.

Hall 37. Fossil Plants; Fossil Animals without Backbones; Geologic History (Frederick J. V. Skiff Hall)

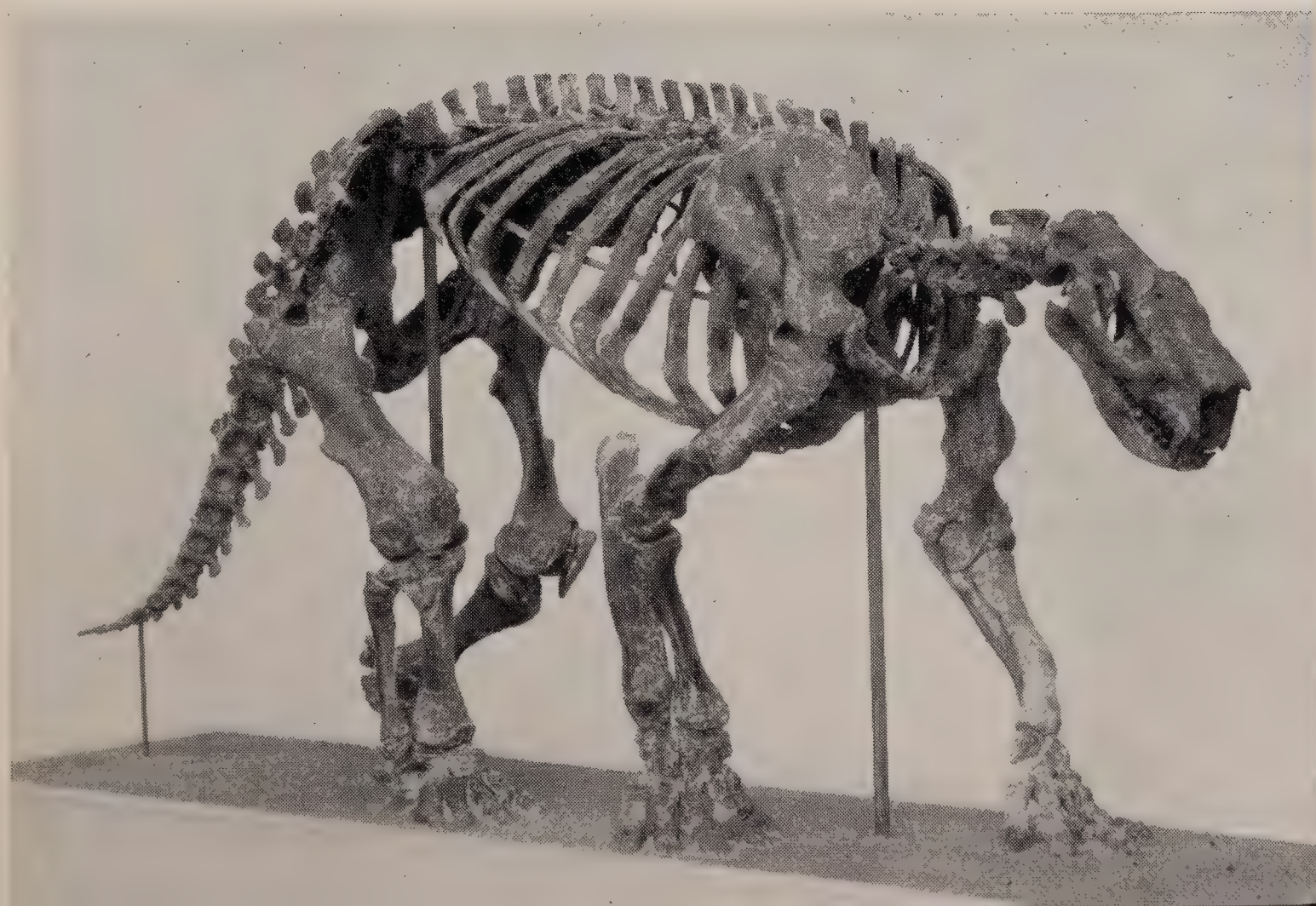
After introductory exhibits at the east end of the hall, the cases follow two complementary sequences. Those on the north side show the biological classification of invertebrate (backboneless) ani-

mals and plants. Those on the south side show fossil animals and plants in historical order. Beginning with the Cambrian period (540 million years ago), these exhibits display the typical plants and animals as well as the physical environment and economic deposits of each of the geologic periods. Ancient environments and living things are reconstructed in ten dioramas. The events of geologic history are presented clearly by paintings and diagrams, including a large map of the ice age of 25,000 years ago and a spiral calendar that covers three billion years.

Hall 38. Fossil Animals with Backbones (Ernest R. Graham Hall)

The fossil fishes, amphibians, reptiles, birds, and mammals exhibited in this hall are arranged, in general, according to biological relationship and show the development of vertebrate forms. The entire geological sequence of life is indicated in a series of mural paintings of the processes of earth formation and of animals and plants in their natural surroundings. At one end of the hall is a life-size reproduction of a forest of the Coal (Carboniferous) period. At the other end of the hall are three restoration groups: extinct three-toed horses, extinct mammals known as Titanotheres, and a Neanderthal cave-man family of Europe. Introductory exhibits illustrate how bones are buried, preserved, and found.

Skeleton of Barylambda, a primitive hoofed mammal of Paleocene time from Colorado (Hall 38).





The rare little tarsier is thought to be close to the line of the evolution of man. It is a nocturnal arboreal mammal (Hall 15).

Animals

DEPARTMENT OF ZOOLOGY

**First Floor—Halls 13, and 15–22,
West Wing**

**Ground Floor—Halls M, N, N-1, and O,
West Wing**

THE EXHIBITS in the Department of Zoology consist of three main types: (1) a classified series (by no means complete) in which the most important animal groups can be found in their proper arrangement; (2) habitat groups of the animals of different countries or of natural associations of animals, showing their habits and natural surroundings of vegetation, soil, and topography (in many cases accompanied by painted backgrounds); and (3) preparations of animals or parts of animals to illustrate facts, ideas, and theories about them in their relation to each other and to man. The last type of exhibit, essential to the teaching function of the museum, is relatively at the beginning of its development.

If it is considered that there are approximately 50,000 species of mammals, birds, reptiles, amphibians, and fishes, and, further, that the insects, mollusks, crustaceans, and other invertebrate types run into hundreds of thousands of species, it is evident that no museum can show more than a small part of them. With due reference to space and future development, therefore, the zoological exhibits of Field Museum of Natural History are carefully selected and planned, and it may be pointed out that this forms a major function of the scientific staff. These exhibits occupy the first floor of the west

wing and several halls on the ground floor. They embrace the entire field of animal life, from lower invertebrates to man-like apes. Eight halls are devoted to mammals, two to birds, one to fishes, one to reptiles and amphibians together with insects, one to invertebrates, and one to vertebrate anatomy.

FIRST FLOOR

Hall 13. Horned and Hoofed Mammals (George M. Pullman Hall)

The exhibit of horned and hoofed mammals—game animals from all parts of the world—includes gazelles, wild sheep, goats, oxen, deer, and antelopes. The collection extends into Hall 15, of which it is properly an integral part. A synopsis of the animal kingdom with the animals classified into eight major groups, or phyla, is exhibited at the north end of Hall 13. This synopsis is also an index to all the animal exhibits in the Museum.

The habitat group of Marco Polo sheep of the Pamir Mountains in south-central Asia is a result of collecting for the Museum in 1925 by the late Theodore and Kermit Roosevelt (Hall 17).



Hall 15. Mammals in Systematic Arrangement

Mammals of Illinois, a "tree" tracing the origin of mammals, and a case showing the characteristics of a mammal are exhibited near the entrance of Hall 15. This hall contains members of the principal groups of mammals except hoofed mammals. The sequence begins with egg-laying and pouched mammals (monotremes and marsupials) and ends with the highest mammals, monkeys and apes. Exhibits of fur-bearing mammals include specimens showing color phases of foxes. The anatomy and some amazing structures of bats are represented by models.

Hall 16. Habitat Groups of American Mammals (Richard T. Crane, Jr., Hall)

This hall contains habitat groups of many of the mammals of North America and of some of the more important mammals of South America. Groups of Rocky Mountain goats and Stone's mountain sheep flank the east entrance to the hall. The four groups of Virginia deer, which show the difference in appearance and habits of deer in the four seasons, were prepared by Carl E. Akeley and initiated radically new methods of taxidermy and of habitat-group exhibition that since have been adopted by modern museums everywhere.



The model of a female orangutan has the hair transferred to a celluloid skin by the Museum's unique method, the Walters Process (Hall 15).

Hall 17. Habitat Groups of Asiatic Mammals **(William V. Kelley Hall)**

The habitat groups in this hall exhibit the principal large mammals of Asia and the adjoining islands. Some of the specimens were collected by the two expeditions conducted by Theodore and Kermit Roosevelt—the James Simpson–Roosevelts Expedition of 1925 and the William V. Kelley–Roosevelts Expedition of 1929. The groups show a wide range of habitats, from the bare rocky slopes of mountains inhabited by Marco Polo's sheep to the reedy marshes that are the home of the swamp deer of India. Two specimens of the giant panda are shown in a bamboo thicket in the high mountains of western China, and oranges and gibbons are exhibited in tree-top groups.

Hall 18. Reptiles, Amphibians, and Insects **(Albert W. Harris Hall)**

Part of this hall is devoted to reptiles and amphibians. The exhibits include habitat groups of the American crocodile and of a sea turtle laying its eggs on a Florida beach. Special cases show the adaptation of tadpoles and the geographical distribution of poisonous snakes in the United States. Most of the specimens on display in this section are lifelike representations in celluloid made by a technique developed first in Field Museum of Natural History. The exhibits of insects in another part of the hall consist of butterflies and moths, insect life of the Indiana dunes, and the life history of the tomato-worm moth. Another shows how mosquitoes carry malaria. Yet another shows a synopsis of the Insect World, classified in 18 major groups or Orders.

Hall 19. Skeletons of Animals with Backbones

Skeletons of the principal vertebrate animals—fishes, frogs and their relatives, birds, and mammals—are exhibited in order of their relationship, from lower forms to higher apes and man. Among the skeletons of birds is an assembled skeleton of the extinct great auk. The history of the human skull and, in a separate section, processes of reproduction and birth in animals are presented. This hall will be converted to a hall of comparative anatomy in which skeletons have a proper share. The east end of the hall is devoted to a special exhibit of British champion domestic animals sculptured in bronze and marble by Herbert Haseltine. The collection was presented to the Museum by Mr. Marshall Field, grandson of the founder.

Hall 20. Habitat Groups of Birds

In half of this hall are groups of well-known birds of North America and the American tropics. Among them are California condors, golden eagles, wild turkeys, and flamingos. Three scenes show birds of the Chicago region. In the other half of the hall, groups of birds from many parts of the world illustrate a wide range of environments, from the antarctic home of the emperor penguin to the dense rain forests of Africa. In two small cases the brilliant iridescence of hummingbirds and the striking change in color of the plumage of ptarmigan from summer brown to winter white are revealed through changes in lighting.

Hall 21. Birds in Systematic Arrangement (Boardman Conover Hall)

The larger orders and families are represented in two systematic series, one of birds of North America and the other of birds of foreign countries. Species in the North American series that are known to occur in the state of Illinois are marked with a red star. Recently extinct birds, birds introduced and naturalized in America, and restorations of fossil birds, among them a life-size model of the Mauritius dodo, and nests and eggs are exhibited. In smaller cases the biology of birds is illustrated by such ideas as: what is a bird; birds as solar machines; variation, selection, and speciation; and migration. A colorful stable of beautiful birds ornaments the center of the hall.

The American crocodile is shown on the shores of a Central American lake, basking in the sun at mid-day (Hall 18).



The familiar European stork is shown in a village scene for which an original nest and thatched roof were sent from Poland (Hall 20).



Hall 22. Habitat Groups of African Mammals (Carl E. Akeley Memorial Hall)

Among the African mammals exhibited in this hall, the largest of the halls devoted to zoology, are groups of most of the well-known species of the continent of Africa. At one end of the hall is the largest habitat group in the Museum. It is a scene in southern Abyssinia that shows twenty-three animals of six different species gathered at a waterhole. In the other end of the hall are unique reproductions of a hippopotamus and of a white rhinoceros made in cellulose acetate by a process originated and developed in Field Museum of Natural History whereby more lifelike results are obtained than by mounting the skins of these animals. The face and feet of Bushman, famous gorilla of Lincoln Park Zoo now exhibited in this hall, were made by this process and combined with the mounted skin.

GROUND FLOOR

Hall M. Animals without Backbones

Sponges, sea urchins, sea stars, corals, and other marine invertebrates are displayed in this hall. Most of the specimens are of necessity only the limy or horny skeletons of the animals and therefore can give no indication of their bright colors in life. But the form and color of many soft-bodied creatures, such as jellyfish, sea cucumbers, and sea anemones, have been reproduced in glass models. Examples of more than one hundred families of mollusks are arranged in their systematic order. A specimen of the largest known bivalve, the giant clam of the Pacific and Indian oceans, is exhibited. Suspended from the ceiling are models of a giant squid and of the closely related giant octopus.

Hall N. Marine Mammals

In central position among the habitat groups of marine mammals is a group of northern sea lions with a painted background that shows the coast of Washington where the animals were collected. Around the hall, to right and left, are Pacific walruses on an arctic ice floe lighted by the midnight sun; elephant seals, largest of all seals, on the beach of Guadalupe Island; Pacific seals, smallest of earless seals, lying about on kelp-covered rocks; and northern fur seals on their breeding grounds in the Pribilof Islands off Alaska. Two undersea groups show the narwhal (modeled in cellulose acetate) and a pair of Florida sea cows. Specimens of Weddell's seal, collected by the Second Byrd Antarctic Expedition, are placed in a setting of antarctic ice and snow.

Hall N-1. Whales

The hall of whales, adjoining the habitat groups of marine mammals, exhibits models of the principal types of whales and porpoises. The larger whales are shown in models one-tenth natural size, dolphins and porpoises in life-size models. A large mural shows a sperm-whaling scene of sailing-ship days. Other murals give information about the natural history of whales. The anatomy of whales is illustrated in a small case.

Hall O. Fishes

The collection of fishes is arranged in systematic order and exhibits primitive fishes, sharks, rays, and a series of bony fishes that range from herrings and salmon-like fishes to spiny-rayed fishes and such odd forms as trigger fishes and angler fishes. A large habitat group at the end of the hall shows fishes of the Bahama coral reefs. Smaller groups reproduce the rocky coast of Maine, the sandy ocean floor of the Texas coast, and a lava-walled cove in the Galapagos Islands. Specimens of the whale shark and devilfish, the largest of the rays, occupy two large alcoves. The strange coelacanth fish *Latimeria*, a living fossil that was discovered only in 1938, is shown in a separate case. An underwater view of a Michigan lake-bottom that illustrates the biological principle of food relationships in a fresh-water pond and cases that show strange types of deep-sea fishes, the process of making exhibition models of fishes, and the principles of fish coloration are in the corridor.

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Publications of Field Museum of Natural History

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